

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Return is made on RETURN Passengers Tickets. For further information as to Freight or Passages, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. R. EMOBY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th July,

1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

"GALLIC," Commandant HERMANDEZ, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, AND

CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted

in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m.,

on the 6th July, 1878. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

H. DE POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo

are requested to send in their Bills of

Lading to the Undersigned for counter-

signature, and take immediate delivery.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at

their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUY, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."

SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags, from

Sharp Stones, Madras.

Ex "Ada."

PH 2 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marseilles.

JAR 6 Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle.

Macao.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.

"Euphrate," from London, in connec-

tion with the above Steamer, are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed

and stored at their risk at the Company's

Godown, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,

unless intimation is received from the Con-

signees, before To-day, the 24th Instant,

at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-

DAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon, will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the

Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,

華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),

CREATED from the 1st August, 1877, but

Debit prior to that Date will be received

and paid by him.

ORON AYIN,

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned

has LEASED the Chinese Mail

from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged

the services of Mr. LAURENCE, who has

been appointed General Manager of the

newspaper, which under his new regime

will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-

cellent medium for advertising, especially

as the Manager is able to devote his whole

attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To let.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st August.

COMMODOUS HOUSE in Chancery

Lane. Gas and Water Laid.

Apply to

C. A. OZORIO,

No. 47, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, June 25, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,

formerly known as the Blue Houses,

situate on Fraya East:—

HOUSE No. 2, Fraya East. The base-

ment, together with First

Floor, or separate if de-

sired, with possession on

the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Fraya East. The whole

House or in Elais, with

possession on the 1st of

August.

As also,

The DWELLING House to the Eastward

of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an

entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two

or three Rooms to suit convenience, with

immediate possession. Fine spacious Ver-

andah looking on to Harbour.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,

attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,

MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6,

Mosque Terrace.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.

The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

with Godown attached.

Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SOHS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I

and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal

8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ,

Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS

AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD

& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

AGENT in Hongkong for the above

named Company, is prepared to Grant

POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and

on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the

usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-

count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in

China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £2000 on a Single

Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against Fire to the extent of

£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-

CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....,, 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....,, 104,000

Total Capital and accumula-

tions this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUDAS, Esq.

O. KREBS, Esq. W. MEYER, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and

the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to

all parts of the World, at current

rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS

OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be

annually distributed among all Contribu-

tors of Business in proportion to the

premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles

of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits

are distributed annually to Contributors,

whether Shareholders or not, in proportion

to the net amount of Premiums contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared

to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £10,000 on any Building or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

</

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Adria	Brit. str.	781	June 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
America	Brit. str.	663	May 13	Kwong Wing Shun	S'pore and Penang	For Sale
Argentine	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Bertha	Brit. str.	1421	June 12	Meyer & Co.		
Bombay	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		Laid up
Camoos	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
Cassandra	Ger. str.	947	June 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Douglas	Brit. str.	317	June 20	Kwong Lee Yuen	Hoihow & Halphong	K'loon Dock
Fano	Brit. str.	864	June 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	2nd prox.
Fitzpatrick	Brit. str.	117	June 18	H. K. & W'pua Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Gaelic	Brit. str.	1712	June 20	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'ama & S. F. Cacao	4th prox.
Hesperia	Ger. str.	1136	June 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Karo	Brit. str.	979	June 27	Meyer & Co.		
Kienchow	Brit. str.	701	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Kjoberhavn	Dan. str.	371	June 29	Russell & Co.	Amoy	To-day
Maetan	Brit. str.	1044	June 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Malacca	Brit. str.	1060	May 26	Siemssen & Co.		
Mayenne	Brit. str.	1060	June 20	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Menelaus	Brit. str.	1559	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	at daylight
Norma	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Manitong	
Parise	Brit. str.	1014	June 23	Sooy Shing		
Prinz Friedrich Carl	Ger. str.	1100	June 19	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	4th prox.
Quarta	Ger. str.	731	June 26	Sooy Shing	Bangkok	To-day
Rajanathianhar	Brit. str.	953	June 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Sunda	Brit. str.	1029	June 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Yangtze	Brit. str.	782	June 28	Siemssen & Co.		
Yotung	Brit. str.	239	June 25	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels						
Albion's Isle	Brit. bge.	380	May 24	Rozario & Co.	Quinhon	Cleared
Anna Lowry	Brit. bge.	752	May 27	Borneo Co., Limited	Callao	
Arctico	Brit. bge.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Nagasaki	
Arctico	Brit. bge.	389	May 30	Carlowitz & Co.		
Borneo	Amer. sh.	739	April 26	Meyer & Co.		
B. van Middelburg	Dutch bge.	693	June 17	Siemssen & Co.	Trieste	
C. L. Pearson	Amer. sh.	684	June 1	Order		
Cap Horn	Ger. bge.	885	June 26	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit. bge.	609	June 11	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	Brit. bge.	356	June 19	Rozario & Co.		
Civale	Ger. bge.	379	June 17	Siemssen & Co.		
Conchita	Span. bge.	430	June 17	Remedios & Co.		
Eleanor	Brit. bge.	433	June 10	Meyer & Co.		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit. bge.	381	June 12	Meyer & Co.		
Esperance	Brit. bge.	273	June 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fair Leader	Brit. bge.	497	May 16	Russell & Co.		
Frederick	Brit. bge.	909	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Friedrich	Ger. bge.	584	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Golden Spur	Brit. sh.	658	May 16	Meyer & Co.		
Guan	Brit. sh.	280	June 12	Borneo Co., Limited	Touron	Ab'doon Dock
Gustav & Marie	Ger. sh.	364	June 14	Wieler & Co.	Amoy	
H. G. Johnson	Amer. bge.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Hedwig	Ger. bge.	818	June 21	Melchers & Co.	Sooleo	
Hermann	Ger. bge.	210	June 2	Wieler & Co.	Comung	
Hermann	Ger. bge.	453	May 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Highlander	Amer. sh.	1592	June 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Hindostan	Brit. sh.	1847	June 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Touron	
Hyloia	Ger. sh.	281	June 13	Meyer & Co.	Chafco	
Hyloia Castle	Brit. bge.	547	May 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Japan	Brit. bge.	270	June 26	Siemssen & Co.		
Jean Pierre	Ful. bge.	607	June 3	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kanton	Brit. bge.	607	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Lady Bowen	Brit. bge.	632	May 30	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Lodone	Brit. sh.	630	June 19	Meyer & Co.		
Magdala	Brit. sh.	1280	June 20	Meyer & Co.		
Malina	Ger. bge.	479	June 2	Wieler & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	600	June 26	Rozario & Co.		
Minna	Brit. bge.	467	June 17	Meyer & Co.		
Mosquito	Brit. bge.	197	June 28	Rozario & Co.		
Moss Glen	Brit. bge.	549	May 29	Landsteln & Co.		
Navesink	Amer. bge.	724	May 24	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Norman Court	Brit. bge.	884	June 10	Carlowitz & Co.	Foochow	
Northern Star	Brit. bge.	327	June 21	Wieler & Co.		
Nyassa	Brit. sh.	799	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Paralos	Ful. bge.	344	June 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Chafco	
Per Ardua	Brit. bge.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.		
Riflesman	Brit. bge.	718	June 3	Naval Yard		
Rosetta McNeil	Amer. bge.	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Saga	Swed. bge.	475	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sarah Nicholson	Brit. sh.	833	April 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Silas Fish	Amer. bge.	702	May 12	Meyer & Co.		
Sir Charles Napier	Brit. sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit. sh.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.	London	
Sontag	Amer. bge.	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.		
Tokates	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Trio	Brit. bge.	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.		
Tyburnia	Dutch bge.	203	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Wm. H. Deitz	Brit. bge.	848	June 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	Amer. sh.	487	June 4	Meyer & Co.		
Wheampo	Span. bge.	351	June 14	Brandao & Co.		
Condor	Ger. bge.	241	June 29	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Helene	Ger. bge.	372	June 26	Wieler & Co.	Chafco	
Nicolaus	Ger. sch.	157	June 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Pernia	Bel. str.	8800	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu & Callao	
Sully	Ful. bge.	387	June 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON						
Amoy	Brit. str.	514	June 27	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Grozier	7 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	June 14	C. E. D. Wilcox
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 16	R. Evans
Marques de la Victoria	6 o	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	...	...	June 18	Dn. Manuel de Uira
Meane	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	...
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	480	4	60	June 14	W. Carey
Ranger	6 o	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Victor Emanuel	6 s	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	5 k	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	May 14	Lt. Com. Annesley

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

June 22, 1878.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Burnett	for London	Europe	British	Tehran	British
Caldera	for London	Europe	British	Tungah	British
Cypriotes	for London	Europe	British	Yungah	British
Douglas	for London	Europe	British		
Historian	for Colonies	Europe	British		
Ocean	for Colonies	Europe	British		
Oxfordshire	for London	Europe	British		
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Alta Newton	for Adelaide	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Angle Kofman	British barque
Black Prince	for Adelaide	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Chingale	British barque
Countess of Errol	for Dunedin	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Comoros	British barque
E. M. Young	for Melbourne	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Flory Cross	British ship
Isabel McDonald	for Wellington &c.	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Haydn Brown	British ship
Rio Logo	for New Zealand	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Isle	American barque
Usah	for Colonies	Kiang-ping	Chinese	Meridian	British barque
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Mount Lebanon	British schooner
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Paul Jones	American ship
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Serapis	for London
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Star of China	for London
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Taitung	for London
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Thermopylae	for London
		Kiang-ping	Chinese	Vale of Nith	British barque
		Kiang-ping	Chinese		

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

June 22, 1878.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Achilles	for London, &c.	Europe	British	Hornet	British
Amoy	for London, &c.	Europe	British	Monarch	British
		Europe	British	Monarch	British

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 29, 1878.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . . lb.

" Am. Sugar cured, . .

" Foochow, . .

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, .

Beef Corned, . . catty

" Roast, . .

" Soup, . .

" Steak, . .

Bullocks' Brains, . . per set

" Tongue, fresh, each

" " corned, . .

" Head, . .

" Heart, . .

" Hump, Salt, . catty

" Feet, . . each

" Kidneys, . .

" Tail, . .

" Liver, . . catty

" Tripe (undressed), catty

Calves' Head and Feet, set

Hams, American, . lb.

" Chinese, . .

" English, . .

Mutton Chop, . .

" Leg, . .

" Shoulder, . .

Pig Chittlings, . . catty

" Feet, . .

" Fry, . .

" Head, . .

" Heart, . . each

" Kidneys, . .

" Liver, . . lb.

Pork Chop, . . catty

" Corned, . .

" Leg, . .

" Fat or Lard, . .

Sheep's Head and Feet, set

" Heart, . . each

" Kidneys, . .

" Liver, . .

Sucking Pigs, . .

Sweet Bread, . . catty

Veal, . . catty

Fowl.

Capon, . . catty

Doves, . . each

Ducks, . . catty

Eggs, Hen, . . dor.

" Duck, . .

Fowls, . . catty

Geese, . .

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair

Pigeons, . . each

Rabbits, live, Canton, . .

Turkeys, Cook, . catty

" Hen, . .

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred

Bream, . . catty

Catfish, . .

Codfish, Salt, . .

Crabs, . .

Cuttle Fish, . .

Dace, . .

Dog Fish, . .

Eels, Congor, . .

" Yellow, . .

File Fish, . .

Fresh Fish, Large, . .

" Small, . .

Frogs, . .

Garoupa, . .

Gudgeon, . .

Gurnard, . .

Haddock, . .

Herrings, fresh, . .

" smoked, . . box

Live Fish, . . catty

Lobsters, . .

Mullet, . .

" Red, . .

Parrot Fish, . .

Perch, . .

Pike, . .

Plaice, . .

Pomfret, White, . .

Pomfret, Black, . .

Prawns, . .

Ray, . .

Rock Fish, . .

Roach, . .

of their mutual affection must have been "told upon the telephone," for we have it upon the authority of the *Times* that the young king, in his desire to annihilate distance between himself and the Princess previous to their marriage, had a telephone erected from her apartments to his own, a distance of about two miles. It may happily turn out that the deceased is the ex-Queen Isabella, instead of the youthful Queen Mercedes.

PERHAPS the two most substantial advantages gained by Russia from the past war have been the dismantling of the Bulgarian and Danubian fortresses, and the erection of Bulgaria north of the Balkans into an independent state. With the fortifications of Shumla, Varna, Silistria, Rostchuk, Nicopolis and Widin levelled, and Bulgaria occupied by an independent people who dare not or will not oppose the advance of the Czar's legions, Turkey in Europe will always be almost helpless within the grasp of the Colossus of the North. There will now be no Turkish troops to guard the banks of the Danube, no grand fortresses that will require masking, or that will afford support and shelter to armies operating upon the flanks of invading hosts. It is improbable that the Turks would even be able, under the new order of things, to meet the Russians at the Balkan passes. The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a matter that can scarcely cause the Turks much sorrow, for, almost separated as these territories now will be from Constantinople by independent Serbia and Montenegro and semi-independent Bulgaria, they could have been of very little value to the Sultan's Government. The statement in the previous telegram that "at the European Congress the Turks have reserved their present attitude" has, we presume, a reference of some kind to the advice of the 19th inst., intimating that "the Turkish plenipotentiaries will withdraw from the Congress if autonomy be granted to Epirus, Thessaly, Bosnia and Herzegovina." Autonomy, or self-government, has not been granted to the Greek provinces, but it seems most probable that the Turks will lose Bosnia and Herzegovina altogether.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(By Southern Route.)

LONDON, 27th June, 1878.

The Queen of Spain is dead.
The European Congress is finished; there have been arrangements made for the dismantling of the Bulgarian and Danubian fortresses.
An Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is imminent.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German barque *Gustav* arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 21st inst.

We understand that the Officers of the U. S. S. *Banger* will be "at Home" on July 4th, from 12 to 5 p.m.

We are requested to state that the entertainment at the Temperance Hall has been postponed until Monday week.

The Spanish brig *San Lorenzo* left Iloilo for Hongkong on the 18th inst., with a cargo of Sapanwood and Cocoon.

We learn from the agents (Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.) that the S.S. *Penic* left Singapore for this port on 27th inst.

The Rev. B. C. Henry, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, will conduct the services at Union Church tomorrow.

We note from an advertisement that *Reuter's Telegram* agency will be conducted by Mr. W. H. Nottley during the absence of Mr. Stanley Cope.

SEVERAL blue lights were burned at the Commodore's house on the Peak last night, and the effect was very pretty, the hills in the vicinity being distinctly visible.

The following vessels were loading at Manila for Hongkong on the 28th inst.:—British steamer *Sea Gull*, Spanish barque *Teodoro*, and the British barque *The Frederick*.

The usual varied bill of fare, as printed elsewhere, is offered by Mr. Dave Carson for his entertainment of Monday night, and the good houses which he has generally commanded will no doubt appreciate the variety of fun and amusement thus presented.

The flag of all the men-of-war in port, of most of the Consulates, and several of the merchant vessels were flown at half mast to-day in consequence of intelligence having been received of the death of the Queen of Spain; minute guns were fired on board the *Victor Emanuel* and the U. S. S. *Banger*, and guns were fired at quarter of

an hour intervals on board the Spanish man-of-war *Marques de la Victoria*.

THE main drain in Seymour Road is now being led downwards through the street, instead of under the houses on the hill slope. Had this been done years ago, there is every likelihood that the damage to house property which was caused by the rains would not have assumed so grave an aspect as it has done. The work, however, is a good illustration of the maxim "Better late than never." It now appears strange that any architect should carry a public drain through a private building lot when a public thoroughfare was easily available; but we have seen, and may yet see, strange things in this Colony.

THE share market appears lately to have been very freely used as a safety valve for surplus capital, and this has become more and more apparent as the European powers in Conference struggled towards a definite arrangement. Shares of all kinds are now very high, while one or two of the leading descriptions of stock are expected to rise much higher. Some of the minor stocks—notably that of the East Point Sugar Company—have also wonderfully improved in value during the last few weeks.

THE long-distance Swimming Match for a silver Cup, presented by Mr. Stanley Cope—a gentleman who is known as a lover of all manly sports—came off this afternoon. The distance was over a mile, from two white buoys near Kelle's Island to a point opposite the Bath-house. There were ten entries, viz., Messrs D. O. Travers, A. K. Travers, Dunman, Cook, Grimes, Goddard, Marks, Mackay, Cavendish, and Hurst. Of these only five covered the distance, viz., D. O. Travers, Dunman, Cook, Goddard, and Mackay; they coming home in the order given above. Travers won easily by about 40 yards, although, either through stupidity or carelessness, a steam-launch was steered right across his course. Had the result been otherwise than it has turned out to be, this piece of carelessness would have created no little grumbling, as there was, we are told, a good deal of money staked on the winner. Travers covered the distance in a little over 27 minutes, which is, we think, exceedingly good time. The race created a great deal of excitement and there was quite a fleet of launches and boats in attendance.

Canton.

A CHINAMAN'S WAIL FROM CANTON.
There is no luck for Canton this year. It is evident that the Gods are displeased with us. We are greedy, lustful, frivolous and unmindful of the propitities. The heavy rains of the last two days have destroyed what hopes we had of a first crop, and the price of rice has already gone up one pound the dollar, there being only 28 catties of second class rice purchasable for each dollar at present. Not many years ago we could buy 60 catties of good rice, but now we must pay at least double. Even a small child will consume one or two dollars worth of rice a month, and many people are now sending out their small children to work for their own living. I myself have two young servants who work in this way, for no other wages than their chow-chow. My coolie's wife sold her baby the other day, because she could no longer afford to keep it. His family eats five dollars' worth of rice a month, leaving only one dollar for delicacies and miscellaneous expenses. True, one of the foreign boys who boards with him pays him three dollars a month, but there is very little profit made out of this, as the fellow is lusty and eats a pound of rice at each meal. It costs eight cash now to cross by the ferry to Hsuan, and a slipper-boat will not do the job for less than 100 cash, the water is so rapid. It is impossible to advance more than two miles an hour against the current. I don't know what will happen this year, as if rice continues to rise, the people will rise too; for we are not peaceable people here, as they are up there in Shan Sai and Ho Nam. My second coolie owns about 4 of an acre of land, but all his crops are hopelessly soaked, and he will have a hard time this year, for he has to keep a mother, a wife, and two children on six dollars a month, of which he himself consumes three in rice alone.

Manila.

The steamer *Camiguin* returned on the 17th June from her salvage expedition on the wreck of the British barque *Knight of Snowdon*. She succeeded in saving the hull and some other articles. The wreck, she reported, is completely under water at high tide, but at low tide, part of the hull can be seen.

The following is the result of the sale of the wreck and cargo of the late Brit barque *Knight of Snowdon*, stranded in the Calatagan point:—The hull, rigging and other utensils were sold to one D. F. D. Y. P., for \$60; the two boats to Don Severino Castillo, for \$112; and the coal to the Chinaman Luis Oras, for \$12. The effects saved from the wreck of the *Knight of Snowdon*, by the steamer *Camiguin*, fetched \$1208.75 at auction. A sale of 7000 quintales leaf tobacco took place on the 15th June, of which, 4800 quintales was sold for the total sum of \$87,000.

In consequence of the 24th June being R. M. Queen Mercedes birthday, there was a brilliant reception at the Malacanang on Saturday night in her honor. On the morning of the 26th June, a horrible murder was committed at quarter of

Saturino Corcuera, who was about to marry a young Indian girl named Andrea, had a row with his future mother-in-law, whom he stabbed to death. Juan, the husband of the woman, while attempting to defend his wife, was disfigured by the numerous wounds inflicted by Saturino, and then came Andrea to the assistance of her father, when she also received from the hand of her lover a couple of stabs. The police was soon on the spot, and the murderer, who attempted to escape, was timely secured, while one of the policemen went to inform their superior of the occurrence. The district Judge immediately instituted the preliminary investigations on the spot, and ordered the removal of the remains of the murdered woman.

Iloilo, June 12.—The province has been favoured with abundant and continuous rain, and if the weather continues in this way the harvest is expected to be a good one. The rice crop is in a very prosperous condition; and misery begins to disappear. The arrivals are:—German barque *Anna Dorothea*, from Saigon, with rice; German brigantine *San Francisco*, from Bangkok; British barque *White*, from Singapore; American 3 m. schooner *William Phillips*, from Hongkong, with rice. Superior sugar is quoted at \$4.25 per cwt; current at 2.7. Current Pampangan rice at \$3.3 per cavan, white ditto, \$3.4; Saigon current, \$3 Sapanwood from 6 to 7 reales per cwt.

Zoology, June 5.—The Judge and the Magistrate, accompanied by a Lieutenant, 80 soldiers and the surgeon of Regt. No. 1, left for Zamboanga with the view of ascertaining some facts in connection with the administration of justice, and while making investigation in that place, an armed Moro present was ordered to disarm himself of his weapons, which order he refused, and upon compelling him to do so by force, all the Moros present rose against the party, with cries in hand, which took the whole party by surprise, but the soldiers got their bayonets fixed, and a struggle then ensued. In the midst of the fight Moros were killed, while the loss on our side were one lieutenant, one surgeon, two soldiers killed; and fourteen wounded, including the Judge, who was at one time supposed to be dead, on account of the severe injuries he sustained from the wounds. The Moros were estimated to be some 280 in number.

Japan.

(Mail.)

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that samples of gold and silver have been sent to the Mining Section of the Department of Public Works, from the recently discovered veins in the province of Dewa, Akita Ken.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that at the close of this year the agreements with the foreigners at Yokosuka expire and will not be renewed, as after that time the workshops will be solely under Japanese superintendence.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

(Translated from the German for the Shanghai Courier.)

At the present time (1877) when the Chinese Ambassador is a resident in Berlin, we think it will interest our readers to learn a little more about China, and especially our Commerce with that nation. We think to arrive at this object, by taking the newest official report as a guide, viz., the Consular Report for 1877. Commencing in this we learn:

1st. The general trade with China. Here we must explain, what to a certain extent influences our commercial relations with that Empire, viz.

A. The dispute with England and China about the Margary affair; the apprehension of another having greatly interfered with large speculations.

B. The visible depressing influence, both upon Imports and Exports, caused by the famine and misery which have overwhelmed so many millions of souls in misery and suffering.

C. The depreciation in the value of silver and the rate of Exchange.

D. The universal stagnation of business in Europe; a commercial crisis which has also most materially affected Asia, though on the whole the exports to foreign countries have not so much decreased as might have been expected. When Tea has found no buyers, Silk-merchants have found markets at high rates, and notwithstanding the discomforts attaching to a residence in China, the speculative turn of mind of foreign merchants continue still the same as of old. Besides these peculiar circumstances, there are other causes continually at work which for many years have given a Chinese character to foreign business intercourse:—brokering has gradually fallen into the hands of native brokers, whilst high duties and unfavorable position of most of the Cities interfere most detrimentally with transactions in foreign products; the erection of telegraph lines and the construction of railways, still meeting with most determined opposition.

2nd. With reference to the sites and importance of China's most important place of business, viz., Shanghai—Shanghai, the commercial metropolis of East Asia, since the Treaty of Nanking and Tientsin, has taken and kept the lead; it is the centre from which imports are sent into the interior and the place of export for goods coming from the north and the middle of the Empire. The one exception being the direct shipment of Black Tea, which takes place, in the beginning of the season, from Hankow. Only Hongkong can pretend to compete with Shanghai. The commanding position of the latter place induces so great a number of foreign merchants to settle there, and where the most Banking houses and Insurance Offices are to be found. In all the 14 ports, there were 348 foreign firms; in Shanghai alone 108. In the 14 ports, there were 8,670 foreign inhabitants; in Shanghai 1,860. Germany represents 60%. At Shanghai in 1877 Germans aggregated to 171, namely 122 adult males, 17 females and 32 children, and 63 German firms. Germany represented 10% of the Chinese Companies out of 46 Companies of all nationalities, and 8 out of 33 life and Life Insurance Agents. The activity of business has encouraged, besides foreigners, Chinese Merchants from all the provinces to settle there. The Chinese Banks, which are well organized, have Agencies in all the principal cities, towns, etc.

Transactions in Wool.—These show a decided increase compared with the former year, but the other hand prices have fallen considerably. Auctioneering in Shanghai, but unfortunately had a most damaging effect upon the wool trade.

ports as far as Germans and German manufacturers are concerned.

The share which Germans there enjoy in the different branches of Imports, is by no means a small one; they by no means confine themselves to importing German goods, but speculate largely in English, Belgian and French products and manufactures—Opium only excepted. Arms lately appear to have been a speciality with them, because they enjoy a particular privilege from the Government, and make large profits; by far the greater part of imported cannons, rifles, ammunition etc. etc., being of German manufacture. Cloth still remains the most important article of exchange with Germany; next come lead, needles, colours, fannels, and various buttons. Besides Germany sends articles of work, hardware, which partly, as example lamps and mirrors (cheaply imported by Chinese) and partly sent to Hongkong and Shanghai as trial consignments. Manufacturers and merchants who wish to do business for the Chinese market are strongly advised to communicate directly, not only with the German Importer in China, but to get every information possible from those Houses in Hamburg, who have business connections in Cathay as to the prevalent tastes of the Chinese. To impress a Chinaman with a German's idea of beauty is next to an impossibility.

With regard to Woollen Goods, the most important to Germans are the Pecos Goods and coloured Shirtings; Spanish Stripes were formerly imported to considerable extent from Aachen, but now principally from Bradford (England), owing to the cost being less. Certain descriptions of Shirtings in demand in China are divided into three sorts, which have to be treated after a peculiarly methodical fashion according to size, colour and packing, suitable to Chinese ideas.

(A) Coloured Shirtings; these have to be enclosed in a variegated wrapper with the trade mark of the importers on each. Pictures of the most grotesque description taken from the Animal Kingdom, are principally chosen, and chiefly those representing lions, dogs, dragons, birds of Paradise, peacocks, also stamps bearing imaginary devices nowhere to be found in any pictorial treatise on zoology. Then come, sewn borders of coloured cloth, but mostly black, white and red (the German colours). Attention to the ornamental designs is of the greatest importance and must be exactly similar in every respect to the samples shown to the Chinese merchants. Shirtings ought to measure 70 to 72 English inches. Those most in demand are about 7/8 dark blue, then light-blue and black. (B) Coloured Cloths: Here the packing is very plain, white covers only being used, though embroidery in yellow silk, representing flowers and arabesques sometimes find a market. (C) German imitations of Russian Cloths: These must have on the outside as many marks or signs as possible, so as to appear to be of genuine Russian manufacture; the white cover of the bales having a picture of a factory, with the name of a Russian firm in the vernacular. Every piece of cloth should be provided with two lead seals, on which the title of any Russian firm ought to be impressed, also the year and the weight of the Goods. The colour should be dark-blue. As a rule, most of these cloths come from Sommerfeld (Brandenburg); coloured cloths also come from Silesia and Bohemia, through the agency of Berlin firms.

In reviewing our commercial relations with China we come to the remaining articles of import, leaving out opium, (which, in spite of all the Anti-Opium Societies in England, has a large consumption) viz.: Bar Iron, Railroad and Hoop Iron. These are principally imported from England and Belgium. In shipping to China, the German flag is chiefly avoided. There is a good business in Lead, large supplies being drawn from the Harzward. Heretofore Germany has enjoyed the monopoly of supplying China with needles. The market at Shanghai is ruled entirely by factories of Iserlohn and Aachen; the finest come from the latter place; the poverty of would-be purchasers in North China has caused the market for coarser needles to fall considerably, but business in this article in Shanghai and Tientsin is entirely in the hands of German firms. The imports to Shanghai in one year amounted to \$25,849 thousands of needles, which are generally packed in boxes containing 600,000 and then again in tin boxes of from 5 to 10,000 pieces. Two more articles still remain to be mentioned which mostly reach Shanghai through Germany, but not entirely of German manufacture—Matches and Window Glass. The imports of the former, mostly of Swedish manufacture, and only sold through German houses, has made enormous strides. In 1874 only 86,867 gross were imported, in 1876 already 331,155 gross, and although the price has fallen, still sales show a very satisfactory margin. Window Glass comes principally from Belgium, the imports in later years has remained pretty nearly stationary, and yet secured to German importers large profits, which probably will continue for some time, as the manufacture of glass in China is still in its infancy.

With reference to Exports, Tea and Silk of course take precedence. Shanghai is the first export city for Silk in Eastern Asia; in Tsu, Hankow and Foochow compete with it. From the opening of the Tea Season to 31st December 1876 72,980,419 lbs Black Tea and 2,234,216 lbs Green Tea were shipped from Shanghai and the riverine ports (Yangtze); the German proportion of this export was small. The principal purchasers of Tea by German firms are on commission. In Germany, where the use of Tea comparatively is very limited, the Tea from Foochow being preferred; six steamers and one sailing vessel (German) were employed in carrying Tea from Shanghai and Tsu-Porta. China, under favourable circumstances, makes a profitable business in Silk; the Silk firms securing enormous hauls; the owners of mulberry trees in the interior, who sold their entire stocks at unheard-of rates, making the most of the high prices prevailing. The land in China, the owners chiefly belong to the class of small farmers, and everything depends upon the attention paid to the soil. Germany, notwithstanding her considerable Silk factories on the banks of the Rhine, imported no raw material from China last year. According to French Custom House Returns, France exported to Germany, Raw Silk 60,180 Kilos and Reeled Silk 20,163 Kilos, which proves that, in Germany, French Silk is principally employed. Nearly 15,500 Picols Cotton were shipped to European Countries, Germany is imported among these, she having, for the first time, drawn her supplies from the factories in Saxony and Baden.

an increase. The other Chinese products which come to Germany are Galls, Musk, Skins, Sticks, Rhubarb, Camel's Hair and Sheep's Wool, also human hair. Hamburg is the principal port of entry. The Industries of Germany must be in rapport with Hamburg, in order to facilitate imports and exports to and from China.

DIARY OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Compiled from the London Daily Papers.)

Friday, May 10.—Before reaching Berlin, where he is to arrive to-day, Count Schouvaloff will, it is expected, visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe. The Count will continue his journey to St. Petersburg this evening. In Paris every confidence is felt that the result of Count Schouvaloff's mission will be the devising of a basis of discussion between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. In the Chamber of Versailles yesterday M. Droule demanded why the Government had not published any despatches on the Eastern question. M. Waddington said that publication just now would not be expedient. Negotiations were still going on, and there were grounds for hoping that they might have a peaceful solution. France, he added, could not take an active part in them; but her influence had always been used in favour of peace, and when the time came for debate it would be found that the honour and interests of France had been abundantly secured. According to an article in the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* yesterday, the demand that the whole of the Treaty of San Stefano shall be laid before the Congress has long ago been agreed to by Russia. The Porte has made the evacuation of Shumla conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops to Tobatalja; at present, it is stated, the Russian military authorities have decided only to withdraw as far as St. George, about eleven miles in a north-westerly direction from San Stefano. The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople says that in case of a war with England, San Stefano would immediately be evacuated by the headquarters staff and perhaps by the troops. General Todleben intends to make Adrianople the most formidable fortress in Europe. It will be defended, if war occurs, by 600 guns, and will have supplies for the whole army for at least a year. General Todleben will make his final stand at Adrianople, and he believes it to be impregnable. Constantinople is now guarded by a semi-circle composed of 100,000 of the Turkish troops, well supplied with artillery, and commanded by Osman Pacha, of Pleven, Mukhtar, Mahomet Ali, Foad, Baker, and Hadji Pachas.

Saturday, May 11.—Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Prince Bismarck yesterday morning, and in the afternoon proceeded to Berlin, where he was to have another diplomatic conversation, and to proceed in the evening on his way to St. Petersburg. The *Agence Reuss* declares that none of the journals know anything about the proposals of which the Count is the bearer, and states that even the Imperial Cabinet does not know what they are, but they could not be such as he could have transmitted by telegraph or otherwise; but this circumstance does not preclude hopes for a pacific solution. To-day the Sultan will review the Turkish troops quartered at the Daoud Pacha barracks. From Armenia the Russian generals report that tranquillity prevails in the provinces of Lazistan. It is asserted that the population are expressing their satisfaction at the transfer of their nationality to Russia. A notice has been issued by the Turkish Minister at Athens, stating that the refugees who fled into Greece from the insurgent provinces can return to their homes, the Sultan having granted an amnesty to all who took part in the late rising. Nine transport ships, bringing Indian troops to Malta, passed Aden yesterday afternoon. The *Daily News* learns by special telegram from its correspondent in New York that the commander of the *Cimbria* steamer is Captain Smetschkin, who admits that the Russians are preparing to attack British vessels at sea in the event of war, and that he is to command the entire expedition. He intends to purchase fast sailing vessels and supplies, but no letters of marque will be issued. The vessels would be cruisers under strict naval discipline, and British prizes would revert to the Russian Government. A Russian squadron had already been stationed in the Pacific, and another would soon leave the Baltic for American waters.

Monday, May 13.—Count Schouvaloff was received by both the Emperor and the Crown Prince at Berlin. He was to arrive at St. Petersburg yesterday. Commenting on the object of his journey, the *Agence Reuss* suggests that Europe united in Congress should entrust Austria with the administration of Bosnia; and respecting the demands of England, it says that precisely because England equally with Russia cannot desire a dismemberment of Turkey, an understanding with her is not only desirable, but possible. According to the *North German Gazette*, it is not correct to assume that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of any proposals from the Beaconsfield Government. His object, it says, is probably to make proposals in St. Petersburg based upon his knowledge of the intentions of the London Cabinet, obtain instructions, and then act upon them here. At a Council of the Turkish Ministers held on Thursday, it was decided, the *Daily News* special correspondent telegraphs, that the Turkish army is not in a condition to resist the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, which had been threatened by General Todleben, if Shumla, Varna, and Batoum were not surrendered at once. In regard to the fortresses of Shumla and Varna it is contended in the Turkish capital that they may be retained until the Treaty of San Stefano shall have become definitive; and it is further pointed out that the Treaty stipulates that the fortresses shall be surrendered to the principality of Bulgaria, and not to the Russians. Bills for the establishment of organic laws and administrative, judicial, and military reforms are being elaborated by the Porte, by order of the Sultan, and measures are being taken to convert these bills into executive laws in the course of one year. Several Russian lieutenants from the *Cimbria* are reported to be staying at the Russian Legation at Washington.

Tuesday, May 14.—The House of Lords re-assembled yesterday after the Easter recess: Earl Granville, on behalf of Lord Selborne, gave notice of his intention, on Thursday, to allude to the movement of the Indian troops to Malta, and to the question whether, in times of peace, they can be employed elsewhere than in Her Majesty's Indian possessions without the consent of Parliament. In the

House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Exchequer stated, in reply to a question, that Monday, the 13th inst., would be a convenient day for bringing forward the Supplementary Estimates for meeting the expense of the movement of Indian troops to Malta, and for discussing the resolution to be proposed by the noble Marquis relative thereto. Count Schouvaloff, who arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday evening, had an interview with the Emperor yesterday morning. The *Daily News* correspondent, in his special telegram, says it is supposed that the Count is the bearer of no formal propositions, but that he will explain to the Emperor the points on which a common understanding between the two Governments can be arrived at as a preliminary to the Congress. Nothing positive is likely to be known on the subject for a day or two. Yesterday's *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes an appeal of the Moscow Society for subscription to the organization of the volunteer fleet, "in order to defend the just cause in case the adversary of Russia should provoke war." In St. Petersburg contributions will be received by the Czar's will. We hear from Constantinople that the question about the evacuation of the fortresses makes no progress. The advance of the Russians on Batoum has already been opposed by the inhabitants of that port. The Russians contend that the occupation is the natural consequence of the armistice line of demarcation. Mahomedan insurgents have advanced to the neighbourhood of Philippopolis and Tatar. Basarjik, Russian Pacha, with four thousand men, has joined the insurrection. He was formerly a member of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies. Transports, with detachments of the Indian expeditionary force, continue to arrive off Aden, en route for Malta. The *Naukin, Kikerran, Marina, and Nariman* were at Aden yesterday. Some Berlin bankers are said to have made a preliminary advance to Russia of fifty millions of roubles.

Wednesday, May 15.—It has been arranged that the debates on the movement of the Indian troops to Malta shall proceed simultaneously in both Houses on Monday next. Count Schouvaloff remains at St. Petersburg, but expects to leave there at the end of the present week. He has pledged himself to the strictest secrecy, declares that all the reports about what he has said or is proposing are without foundation. The Mahomedan insurrection in Bulgaria is not diminishing, and is keeping both the Russians and the Serbians employed. The *Daily News* special correspondent, in Constantinople telegraphs that the Russo-Turkish Commission, which recently went to Philippopolis to pacify the insurgent Mahomedans, has had an interview with some of the leaders. They refuse, however, to lay down their arms as long as a Russian army is left in Turkey. The Commission has not yet returned to Constantinople. Reinforcements have been received by the Russians at San Stefano to the number of thirty-two battalions. The Russians are levying recruits in Bulgaria, in two districts of which a conscription has been ordered. Renewed activity prevails in the Serbian arsenals, and it is stated that orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujevats to increase the production of Peabody and Martini Henry ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds daily. All serviceable artillery in the stores has been ordered to be mounted and immediately sent to the front. The civil organization of the country has been arrested, and a conscription has been ordered in some districts. The Hungarian Parliament commenced yesterday the discussion on the Vote of Credit, when Herr Tisza made his expected statement respecting the policy of the Cabinet of Vienna. This policy, he said, was simply national, and safeguarded only the interests of the Empire. They would never, he added, set up a policy of compensation in some of the Western provinces of Turkey as their price for tolerating the formation of new Slav states. Part of the Vote, he observed, would be expended in measures which were indispensable on the Roumanian frontiers.

Thursday, May 16.—The telegrams to-day do not convey any additional information with respect to the proceedings of Count Schouvaloff in St. Petersburg, where great interest is now taken in the appeals for the fitting out of a Russian corsair fleet. Subscriptions are being received from all parts of Russia, but their total is a small sum compared to what would be required for the contemplated object, though, as the *Standard* special correspondent points out, they are doubt what has been paid to the Czar's committee for the relief of the sick and wounded in the field. The *Morning Advertiser* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that all hope is there abandoned of the preservation of peace, as the news from the Russian and English Governments is that there is no hope of reconciling the views of the two Cabinets. The Russians have taken up more advantageous positions facing Bazar Pacha, the movement creating much comment amongst military men. In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a debate took place on Tuesday upon the bill providing the sixty millions of forints voted by the Delegations. Herr Tisza, referring to the Treaty of San Stefano, said that the conditions which were incompatible with the interests of the Monarchy were to be found in both the eastern and western portions of the Balkan peninsula. There was no foundation for the statement that the Government intended to take steps in one direction as a set-off against anything the furious to its interests in another. It was anxious that the questions at issue should be settled by a Congress, and if that did not succeed, was ready to set with such Powers as pursued the same objects. According to the *Pester Lloyd* the state of affairs in Roumania is becoming very serious. All the towns of importance are said to be in the hands of the Russians, with the exception of those in Little Wallachia. Considerable forces are being concentrated, however, in the direction of that province. By the arrangement which has been entered into for the pacification of Thessaly and Epirus, it is stipulated that the Bashi Bazaris and regular troops shall be withdrawn from those provinces, that the inhabitants of the districts which have suffered by the war shall be exempted from taxation for a year, and that the Mahomedans and Christians shall be disarmed. Suleiman Pacha is to be tried by court-martial on two points—for high treason as well as for betraying his army and his country. He is accused of having been bribed—of course by English gold—of having conspired to dethrone the Sultan at Mandana Bay or to the island of Tenedos, with a view to having him deposed. He is said to have knowingly sacrificed his army.

Portfolio.

A LULLABY.
Mother, hush! the drums are beating,
And there soldiers on the shore,
Tramping on and then retreating,
While the distant cannons roar!
No, no, my dear, you only hear
The breakers calling to the moon;
'Tis only the wind, half awake, half asleep,
Singing a wild and fitful tune.
The moon is dreaming, almost seeming
To smile in her sleep on the quiet skies;
The stars can hardly keep from shutting
Their ever watchful, sparkling eyes.
The nest on the bough is waving now,
But the nestlings sleep in their downy cell;
The butterfly folds up his wings of snow,
And swings in the satin-hung lily bell.
Sleep then, my dear, and while you hear
The drowsy music of the shore,
Dream of the foam-clad fairies dancing
Hand in hand on its gleaming floor,
—A. W.

LIFE.

Life ever striving, restless, and driving,
All is mysterious; who shall decide
Which is the best, labor or float?
Pleasures are bubbles that float on its tide;
Glancing and gleaming, beautiful seeming,
Touch them they vanish, and where have they flown?
Where? ah where? They have melted in air,
And hearts they had gladden'd are weeping alone.
Patiently ever time mingles together
The idle, the vain, and the workers for bread,
Sighing or singing, merry bells ringing,
And blinding with others that toll for the dead.
Pomp and perplexity, wealth and adversity
Jumble and jostle their way in the street;
Ease and anxiety, want and satiety,
Weave them a web that is never complete!
Lifless, repining, worthless and whining,
Many of life make a wretched display;
While health with its treasures, and youth
With its pleasures
Can nestle and laugh among sweet-scented hay.
Tolling or playing admit no delaying—
Earnest in everything, such be our plan;
Faithful, onward—a friend's errors hiding—
Making of all things the best that we can.

Some may despise life! Fully define its life!
O cherish it dearly, for brief is its stay!
Stand to it bravely, joyfully, gravely,
Life is a game that is pleasant to play!
And when all is over, around us may hover
Angel bands singing, "Is fading away,"
The wounded heart healing, and gently
Revealing
A life without sorrow—Eternal day.
—Francis Bennoch.

But every jet of chaos which threatens
To ex-terminate us, is convertible by intellect
Into wholesome-ness. Fear is unsaturated
Cause. The water drowns ship and sailor
Like a grain of dust. But learn to swim,
trim your bark, and the wave which drown-
ed it will be cloven by it, and carry it, like
its own foam, a plume and a power. 'He
cold is inconsiderate of persons, tingles your
blood, freezes a man like a dewdrop. But
learn to skate, and the ice will give you a
graceful, sweet, and poe to motion. 'The
cold will brace your limbs and begin to
genius, and make you formidable men of
time. Cold and sea will train an imperial
Saxon race which nature cannot bear to
lose, and after cooping it up for a thousand
years in yonder England, gives a hundred
England, a hundred Mexico. All the
bloody it shall absorb and dominate: and
more than Mexico—the secrets of water
and steam, the spasm of electricity, the
docility of metals, the chaos of the air,
the ruddered balloon are waiting you.
The annual slaughter from typhus far
exceeds that of war; but right drainage
destroys typhus. The plague in the sea-
service from scurvy is healed by lemon
juice and other diets portable or procurable;
the depopulation by cholera and small-pox
is ended by drainage and vaccination; and
every other pest is not less in the chain of
cause, and effect, and may be fought off.
And, whilst art draws out the venom, it
commonly extorts some benefit from the
vanquished enemy. The mischievous tor-
rent is taught to urdage for man; the wild
beasts make useful food, or dress, or
labour; the chemical explosions are control-
led, like his water. These are now the
steeds on which he rides. Man moves in
all modes, by legs of horses, by wings of
wind, by gas of balloon, by electricity, and
stands on tip-toes threatening to hunt the
eagle in his own element. There's nothing
he will not make his carrier.

Steam was still the other day the devil
which we dreaded. Every pot made by
any human potter, or heater had a hole in
its cover to let off the enemy, lest he should
lift pot and roof, and carry the house away.
But the Marquis of Worcester, Watt, and
Fulton brought themselves that where
was power was not devil, but was God;
that it must be wailed off, and not by any
means left off and wasted. Could he lift pots
and roofs and houses so handily? he was
the workman they were in search of. He
could be used to lift away, chain, and
compel other devils, far more reluctant and
dangerous, namely, cubic miles of earth,
mountains, weight or resistance of water,
machinery, and the labours of all men in
the world; and time he shall lengthen, and
shorten space. —R. W. Emerson.

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

By Waters.

The following advertisement appeared in
several of the London journals in the year
1880: "If Owen Lloyd, a native of Wales,
and who, it is believed, resided for many
years in London as clerk in a large mer-
cantile establishment, will forward his
present address to X. Y. Z., Post-Office, St
Martin's Lane, to be left till called for,
he will hear of something greatly to his
advantage."
My attention had been attracted to this
notice by its very frequent appearance in
the journals, which I was chiefly in the habit
of reading, and from professional habits of
thought, I had set it down in my own mind
as a trap for some scoundrel against the
principles of justice and equity, whose

ance in a criminal court was very earnestly
desired. I was confirmed in this conjecture
by observing that in despair of Owen Lloyd's
voluntary disclosure of his retreat, a reward
of fifty guineas, payable by a respectable
solitor of Lothbury, was ultimately offered
to any person who would furnish X. Y. Z.
with the missing man's address. An old
bird, I mentally exclaimed on perusing
this paragraph, and not to be caught with
sheaf, that is evident! Still more to excite
my curiosity, and at the same time bring
the matter within the scope of my own
particular functions, I found, on taking up
the *Police Gazette*, a reward of thirty
guineas offered for the apprehension of
Owen Lloyd, whose person and manners
were minutely described. The pursuit
grows hot, I thought, I throwing down
my paper, and hastening to attend a summons
just brought me from the superintendent;
and if Owen Lloyd is still within the four
walls, his chance of escape seems but a poor
one.

On waiting on the superintendent, I was
directed to put myself in immediate personal
communication with a Mr Smith, the head
of an eminent wholesale house in the City.

"In the City?"
"Yes; but your business with Mr Smith is
relative to the extensive robbery at his
West-end residence a week or two ago. The
necessary warrants for the apprehension
of the suspected parties have been, I under-
stand, obtained, and on your return will be
placed in your hands."

I at once proceeded to my destination, and
on my arrival was immediately ushered into
a dingy back-room, where I was desired to
wait till Mr Smith, who was just then busily
engaged, could speak to me. Casting my
eyes over a table, near which the clerk had
placed me a chair, I perceived a newspaper
and the *Police Gazette*, in both of which the
advertisements for the discovery of Owen Lloyd
were strongly underlined. "Oh, ho!"
thought I; "Mr Smith, then, is the X. Y. Z."
I am so extremely anxious to renew his
acquaintance with Mr Owen Lloyd; and I
in the honored individual selected to bring
about the desired interview. Well, it is in
my new vocation—one which can scarcely
be dispensed with, it seems, in this busy,
whirling life of ours."

Mr Smith did not keep me waiting long.
He seemed a hard, shrewd, business man,
whose still wiry frame, brisk, active gait
and manner, and clear, decisive eye, in-
dicated—though the snows of more than
sixty winters had passed over his head—a
vigorous life, of which the morning and
the moon had been spent in the successful
pursuit of wealth and its accompaniment—
social consideration and influence.

"You have, I suppose, read the advertise-
ments marked on these papers?"
"I have, and of course conclude that you,
sir, are X. Y. Z."

"Of course conclusions," rejoined Mr Smith
with a quite perceptible sneer, "are usually
very silly ones; in this instance especially
so. My name, you ought to be aware, is
Smith: X. Y. Z., whoever he may be, I
expect in a few minutes. In just seventeen
minutes," added the exact man of business;
"by 1, by letter, appointed him to meet me
here at one o'clock precisely. My motive in
seeking an interview with him, it is proper
I should tell you, is the probability that he,
like myself, is a sufferer by Owen Lloyd's
and may not therefore object to defray a fair
share of the cost likely to be incurred in
unraveling the delinquent and presenting him
to conviction; or, which would be far
better, he may be in possession of informa-
tion that will enable us to obtain completely
the clue I already almost grasp. But we
must be cautious: X. Y. Z. may be a relative
or friend of Lloyd's, and in that case, to
possess him of our plans would answer no
purpose but to afford him an opportunity of
slandering them. Thus, I had better
at once proceed to read over to you a few
particulars I have jotted down, which, you
will perceive, throw light and color over
the suspicious I have been within these few
days compelled to entertain. You are
undoubtedly acquainted with the full particu-
lars of the robbery at my residence, Brook
Street, last Thursday fortnight?"

"Yes; especially the report of the officers,
that the crime must have been committed
by persons familiar with the premises and
general habits of the family."

"Precisely. Now, have you your memo-
randum-book ready?"

"Quite so."
"You had better write with ink," said Mr
Smith, pushing an inkstand and pens to-
wards me. "Important memoranda should
never, where there is a possibility of avoid-
ing it, be written in pencil. Eriction,
blurring, use of any kind, often partially
obliterates them, creating endless confusion
and mistakes. Are you ready?"

"Perfectly."
"Owen Lloyd, a native of Wales, and it
was understood, descended from a highly
respectable family there. About five feet
eight; but I need not describe his person
over again. Many years with us first as
junior, then as head clerk; during which his
conduct, as regards the firm, was exemplary.
A man of yielding, irresolute mind—if
indeed a person can be said to really possess
a mind at all who is always changing it for
some other person's—incapable of saying
"No" to embarrassing requests, and
whose class of individuals whom fools
are nobody's enemies but their own, as
if that were possible."

"I understand; but I really do not see
how this bears upon—"
"The mission you are directed to under-
take," I think it does, as you will presently
see. Three years ago, Owen Lloyd having
involved himself, in consequence of the
serious defect of character I have indicated,
in large liabilities for pretended friends,
left our employment; and to avoid a jail
term, no one could discover whither. Edward
Jones, also a native of the principality,
whose description, as well as that of his
wife, you will receive from the superinten-
dent, was discharged about seven years
since from our service for misconduct, and
went, we understood, to America. He
always appeared to possess great influence
over the mind of his considerably younger
countryman Lloyd. Jones and his wife
were seen three evenings since by one of our
clerks near Temple Bar. I am of opinion,
Mr Waters, continued Mr Smith, removing
his spectacles and closing the note-book
from which he had been reading, "that this
may be the first step in a scheme of im-
prudence; which feeble-minded man espe-
cially long hesitate or boggle at; and I now
note that suspect that, pressed by poverty,
and very possibly yielding to the persuasions
and example of Jones—who, by the way,
was as well acquainted with the premises in
Brook Street as his fellow-clerk—the cur-
rent, double Owen Lloyd is now a com-
mon thief and burglar."

"Indeed!"
"Yes. A more minute search led to the

discovery, the day before yesterday, of a
pocket-book behind some bookshelves in the
library. As no property had been taken
from that room—though the lock of a large
iron chest, containing coins and medals, had
been evidently tampered with—the search
there was not at first very rigorous. That
pocket-book—here it is—belonged, I know,
to Owen Lloyd when in our service. See,
here, his initials stamped on the cover."
"Might he not have inadvertently lost it
there when with you?"

"You will scarcely think so after reading
the date of the five-pound note of the
Hampshire County Bank, which you will
find within the inner lining."

"The date is 1831."
"Exactly. I have also strong reason for
believing that Owen Lloyd is now, or has
been lately, residing in some part of
Hampshire."

"That is important."
"This letter," continued Mr Smith; and
then pausing for a brief space in some
embarrassment, he added: "The Commis-
sioner informed me, Mr Waters, that you
were a person upon whose good sense and
discretion, as well as sagacity and courage,
my confidence might be placed. I there-
fore feel less difficult about I otherwise
should in admitting you a little behind the
family screen, and entering with you upon
matters one would not willingly have brot
in the public ear."

"I bowed, and he presently proceeded.
"Owen Lloyd, I should tell you, is married
to a very amiable, superior sort of woman,
and has one child, a daughter named
Caroline, an elegant, gentle-mannered,
beautiful girl, I admit, to whom my wife
was much attached, and she was conse-
quently a frequent visitor in Brook Street.
This I always felt was very imprudent; and
the result was that my son Arthur Smith,
only about two years her senior—she was
just turned of seventeen when her father
was compelled to flee from his creditors—
formed a silly, boyish attachment for her.
I have since, I gather from this letter,
which I found yesterday in Arthur's dressing-
room, carried on, at long intervals, the
advent of more propitious times—which,
being interpreted, added Mr Smith with a
sardonic sneer, "means of course my death
and burial."

"You are in possession, then, if Miss
Caroline Lloyd is living with her father, of
his present place of abode?"
"Not exactly. The correspondence is, it
seems, carried on without the knowledge of
Owen Lloyd; and the girl states, in answer,
it should seem, to Arthur's inquiries, that
her father would never forgive her if, under
present circumstances, she disclosed his place
of residence—she can now very well under-
stand that—and she esteems Arthur not to
persist, at least for the present, in his
attempts to discover her. My son, you must
understand, is now of age, and so far as
fortune is concerned, is, thanks to a legacy
from an aunt on his mother's side, independ-
ent of me."

"What post-mark does the letter bear?"
"Charing-Cross. Miss Lloyd states that
it will be posted in London by a friend,
being, I nothing doubt, her father's con-
fidential agent. But to us the most impor-
tant part of the epistle is the following line:
"My father met with a sad accident
the other day, and is now in a very bad
way, and on his bed of sickness, but not so
entirely as to prevent his being, with a
little trouble, traced. Now, coupling this
expression with the Hampshire bank-note,
I am of opinion that Lloyd is concealed
somewhere in the New Forest."
"A shrewd guess, at all events."

"You now perceive what weighty motives
I have to bring this man to justice. The
property carried off is a little comparatively
small; but the intercourse between the
girl and my son must at any cost be
terminated."
He was interrupted by a clerk, who
entered to say that Mr William Lloyd,
the gentleman who had advertised as "X. Y. Z.,"
desired to speak to him. Mr Smith directed
Mr Lloyd to be shown in; and then, snatch-
ing up one of the table-drawers, said in a low
voice, but marked emphasis: "A relative,
no doubt, by the name: be silent, and be
watchful."

A minute afterwards Mr Lloyd was ushered
in. He was a thin, emaciated,
and apparently sorrow-stricken man, on the
wintry side of middle age, but of mild,
courteous, gentlemanly speech and manners.
He was evidently nervous and agitated, and
after a word or two of customary salutation,
said hastily: "I gather from this note, sir,
that you can afford me tidings of my long-
lost brother Owen: where is he?" He
looked eagerly round the apartment, gazed
with curious earnestness in my face, and
then again turned with tremulous anxiety
to Mr Smith. "Is he dead? Pray do not
keep me in suspense!"

"Sit down, sir," said Mr Smith, pointing
to a chair. "Your brother, Owen Lloyd,
was for many years a clerk in this establish-
ment."

"Was—was?" interrupted Mr Lloyd with
greatly increased agitation: "not now, then—
he has left you?"
"For upwards of three years. A few
days ago—pray do not interrupt me—I
obtained intelligence of him, which, with
such assistance as you may possibly be able
to afford, will perhaps suffice to enable this
gentleman—to point to me—to discover
his present residence."

"I could not stand the look which Mr
Lloyd fixed upon me, and turned hastily
away to gaze out of the window, as if
attracted by the noise of a squabble between
two draymen, which fortunately broke out
at the moment in the narrow, choked-up
street."

"For what purpose, sir, are you instituting
this eager search after my brother?"
"I cannot be that—No, no—he has left
you, you say more than three years; besides,
the bare supposition is as wicked as absurd."
"The truth is, Mr Lloyd," rejoined Mr
Smith after a few moments' reflection, "there
is great danger that my son may dis-
advantageously connect himself with your
countryman Lloyd. Jones and his wife
were seen three evenings since by one of our
clerks near Temple Bar. I am of opinion,
Mr Waters, continued Mr Smith, removing
his spectacles and closing the note-book
from which he had been reading, "that this
may be the first step in a scheme of im-
prudence; which feeble-minded man espe-
cially long hesitate or boggle at; and I now
note that suspect that, pressed by poverty,
and very possibly yielding to the persuasions
and example of Jones—who, by the way,
was as well acquainted with the premises in
Brook Street as his fellow-clerk—the cur-
rent, double Owen Lloyd is now a com-
mon thief and burglar."

"Indeed!"
"Yes. A more minute search led to the

discovery, the day before yesterday, of a
pocket-book behind some bookshelves in the
library. As no property had been taken
from that room—though the lock of a large
iron chest, containing coins and medals, had
been evidently tampered with—the search
there was not at first very rigorous. That
pocket-book—here it is—belonged, I know,
to Owen Lloyd when in our service. See,
here, his initials stamped on the cover."

"Might he not have inadvertently lost it
there when with you?"
"You will scarcely think so after reading
the date of the five-pound note of the
Hampshire County Bank, which you will
find within the inner lining."

"The date is 1831."
"Exactly. I have also strong reason for
believing that Owen Lloyd is now, or has
been lately, residing in some part of
Hampshire."

"That is important."
"This letter," continued Mr Smith; and
then pausing for a brief space in some
embarrassment, he added: "The Commis-
sioner informed me, Mr Waters, that you
were a person upon whose good sense and
discretion, as well as sagacity and courage,
my confidence might be placed. I there-
fore feel less difficult about I otherwise
should in admitting you a little behind the
family screen, and entering with you upon
matters one would not willingly have brot
in the public ear."

"I bowed, and he presently proceeded.
"Owen Lloyd, I should tell you, is married
to a very amiable, superior sort of woman,
and has one child, a daughter named
Caroline, an elegant, gentle-mannered,
beautiful girl, I admit, to whom my wife
was much attached, and she was conse-
quently a frequent visitor in Brook Street.
This I always felt was very imprudent; and
the result was that my son Arthur Smith,
only about two years her senior—she was
just turned of seventeen when her father
was compelled to flee from his creditors—
formed a silly, boyish attachment for her.
I have since, I gather from this letter,
which I found yesterday in Arthur's dressing-
room, carried on, at long intervals, the
advent of more propitious times—which,
being interpreted, added Mr Smith with a
sardonic sneer, "means of course my death
and burial."

"You are in possession, then, if Miss
Caroline Lloyd is living with her father, of
his present place of abode?"
"Not exactly. The correspondence is, it
seems, carried on without the knowledge of
Owen Lloyd; and the girl states, in answer,
it should seem, to Arthur's inquiries, that
her father would never forgive her if, under
present circumstances, she disclosed his place
of residence—she can now very well under-
stand that—and she esteems Arthur not to
persist, at least for the present, in his
attempts to discover her. My son, you must
understand, is now of age, and so far as
fortune is concerned, is, thanks to a legacy
from an aunt on his mother's side, independ-
ent of me."

"What post-mark does the letter bear?"
"Charing-Cross. Miss Lloyd states that
it will be posted in London by a friend,
being, I nothing doubt, her father's con-
fidential agent. But to us the most impor-
tant part of the epistle is the following line:
"My father met with a sad accident
the other day, and is now in a very bad
way, and on his bed of sickness, but not so
entirely as to prevent his being, with a
little trouble, traced. Now, coupling this
expression with the Hampshire bank-note,
I am of opinion that Lloyd is concealed
somewhere in the New Forest."

"A shrewd guess, at all events."
"You now perceive what weighty motives
I have to bring this man to justice. The
property carried off is a little comparatively
small; but the intercourse between the
girl and my son must at any cost be
terminated."

He was interrupted by a clerk, who
entered to say that Mr William Lloyd,
the gentleman who had advertised as "X. Y. Z.,"
desired to speak to him. Mr Smith directed
Mr Lloyd to be shown in; and then, snatch-
ing up one of the table-drawers, said in a low
voice, but marked emphasis: "A relative,
no doubt, by the name: be silent, and be
watchful."

A minute afterwards Mr Lloyd was ushered
in. He was a thin, emaciated,
and apparently sorrow-stricken man, on the
wintry side of middle age, but of mild,
courteous, gentlemanly speech and manners.
He was evidently nervous and agitated, and
after a word or two of customary salutation,
said hastily: "I gather from this note, sir,
that you can afford me tidings of my long-
lost brother Owen: where is he?" He
looked eagerly round the apartment, gazed
with curious earnestness in my face, and
then again turned with tremulous anxiety
to Mr Smith. "Is he dead? Pray do not
keep me in suspense!"

"Sit down, sir," said Mr Smith, pointing
to a chair. "Your brother, Owen Lloyd,
was for many years a clerk in this establish-
ment."

whose place of pride had quickly passed
away, "But you are dealing fairly and
candidly with me in the matter?"

In reply to this home-thrust, Mr Smith
placed the letter addressed by Miss Lloyd to
his son in the hands of the questioner, at
the same time explaining how he had
obtained it.

Mr Lloyd's hands trembled, and his tears
fell fast over the letter as he hurriedly
perused it. It seemed by his broken,
involuntary ejaculations, that old thoughts
and memories were deeply stirred within
him. "Poor girl!—so young, so gentle, and
so sorely tried! Her mother's very turn of
thought and phrase. Owen too, artless,
honourably just as he was ever, except
when the tinge of knives and villains."

He seemed buried in thought for some
time after the perusal of the letter; and Mr
Smith, whose cue it was to avoid exciting
suspicion by too great eagerness of speech,
was growing fidgety. At length, suddenly
looking up, he said in a dejected tone: "If
this is all you have ascertained, we seem as
far off as ever. I can afford you no help."

"I am not sure of that," replied Mr Smith.
"Let us look calmly at the matter. Your
brother is evidently not living in London,
and that accounts for your advertisements
not being answered."

"Truly!"
"If you look at the letter attentively, you
will perceive that three important words,
"in the first," have been partially erased."

"Yes, it is indeed so; but what?"
"Now, there no particular locality in
the county to which your brother would be
likely to betake himself in preference to
another? Gentlemen of fancy and senti-
ment," added Mr Smith, "usually fall back,
I have heard, upon some favourite haunt of
early days when pressed by adversity."

"It is natural they should," replied Mr
Lloyd, heedless of the sneer. "I have felt
that longing for old haunts and old faces in
the most intensest form, even when I was what
the world calls prospering in strange lands; and
how much more—But no; he would not
return to Wales—to Caermarthen—to be
looked down upon by those amongst whom
our family for so many generations stood
equal with the highest. Besides, I have
personally sought him there—in vain."

"But his wife—she is not a native of the
principality?"

"No. Ah! I remember. The forest! It
must be at Caerliff, Hayworth, where we
first met the late of Wight, is a native of
Beaulieu, a village in the New Forest,
Hampshire. A small property there, be-
queathed by an uncle, belonged to her, and
perhaps has not been disposed of. How
came I not to think of this before? I will
set out at once—and yet pressing business
requires my stay here for a day or two."

"This gentleman, Mr Waters, can proceed
to Beaulieu immediately."

"That must do then. You will call on
me, Mr Waters—here is my address—before
you leave town. Thank you. And God
bless you, sir," he added, suddenly seizing
Mr Smith's hand, "for the light you have
thrown upon this wearying and I feared,
hopeless search. You need not be so
anxious, sir, to send a special messenger to
release your son from his promise of marriage
to my niece. None of us, be assured, will
be desirous of forcing her upon a reluctant
family."

"Mr Waters," said Mr Smith with a good
deal of distress, as soon as we were alone,
"I expect that no sentimental epithet will
prevent your doing your duty in this
matter."

"What right," I answered with some heat,
"have you, sir, to make such an insinuation?"
"Because," I perceived, by your manner,
that you disapproved my questioning Mr
Lloyd as to the likelihood of securing
his brother."

"My manner but interpreted my thoughts;
still, sir, I know what belongs to my duty,
and shall perform it."

"Enough! I have nothing more to say."
I drew on my gloves, took up my hat,
and was leaving the room, when Mr Smith
exclaimed: "Stay one moment, Mr Waters:
you see that my great object is to break off
the connection between my son and Miss
Lloyd?"

"I do."
"I am not anxious, you will remember, to
press the presentation of it, by Frank written
confession of his guilt, Owen Lloyd places an
insuperable bar between his child and mine."

"Perfectly. But permit me to observe,
that the only way just now hinted I might
hesitate to perform, will not permit me to be
a party to any such transaction. Good-day."

I waited on Mr William Lloyd soon after-
wards, and listened with painful interest to
the brief history which he, with childlike
simplicity, narrated of his own and his wife's
fortunes. It was a sad, oft-told tale. They
had been early left orphans; and, deprived
of judicious guidance, had run—William
more especially—a wild career of dissipation,
fill all was gone. Just before the crash
came, they had both fallen in love with the
same woman, Caroline Meyworth, who had
preferred the meeker, more gentle-hearted
Owen to his elder brother. They parted in
anger. William obtained a situation as
ballast and overseer of an estate in Jamaica,
where, by many years of toil, good fortune,
and economy, he at length ruined his health
and restored his fortunes; and had now
returned to the rich in his native country;
and as he had till an hour before feared,
unlamented and untended save by hirelings,
aggravated to write immediately I had seen
his brother and with a sorrowful heart took
leave of the vainly rejoicing, prematurely
aged man.

I arrived at Southampton by the night
coach—the railway was but just begun,
I remember—and was informed that the best
mode of reaching Beaulieu—Bewley, they
pronounced it—was by crossing the South-
ampton river to the village of Hythe,
whence, by but a few miles distant from
Beaulieu. As soon as I had breakfasted, I
hastened to the quay, and was soon speeding
across the tranquil waters in one of the
sharp-stemmed wherries which plied con-
stantly between the shores. My attention
was soon attracted by two figures in the stern
of the boat, a man and woman. A slight
examination of their features sufficed to
convince me that they were Jones and his
wife. They evidently entertained no suspi-
cion of pursuit; and as I heard them tell
the boatman they were going on to Beaulieu,
I determined for the present not to disturb
their family security. It was fortunate I
did so. As soon as we had landed, they
passed into a mean-looking dwelling, which
from some note and a boat under repair in a
small yard in front of it, I concluded to be a
fisherman's. As no vehicle could be readily
procured, I determined on walking on, and
about three o'clock easily reached Beaulieu,
which is charmingly situated on the
"skirt of the New Forest," and is a
paradise of a slight extent.

It was, I remember, within a stone's-
throw of the celebrated Beaulieu Abbey
ruins—I easily contrived, by a few careless
indirect questions, to elicit all the infor-
mation required of the loquacious waiting-
maid. Mr Lloyd, who seemed to bear an
excellent character, lived, I was informed,
at a cottage about half a mile distant from
the inn, and chiefly supported himself as a
measurer of timber—beech and ash: a small
stock—the oak was reserved for government
purposes—he usually kept on hand, Miss
Caroline, the girl said, did beautiful fancy-
work; and a group of flowers painted by her,
as natural as life, was framed and glazed
in the bar, if I would like to see it. Upon
the right track, sure enough! Mr Lloyd,
there could be no longer a doubt, had un-
consciously betrayed his unfortunate, guilty
brother into the hands of justice, and I, an
agent of the iron law, already upon the
threshold of his hiding-place! I felt no
pleasure at the success of the scheme. To
have bravely and honestly stood up against
an adverse fate for so many years, only to
fall into crime just as fortune had grown
weary of persecuting him, and a long-
estranged brother had returned to raise him
to their former position in society, was
melancholy indeed! And the young woman
too, whose letter breathed no pure, so gentle,
so patient a spirit!—it would not bear
thinking about—and I resolutely strove to
look upon the affair as one of everyday
routine. It would not do, however; and I
was about to quit the room in no very
enviable frame of mind, when my boat
companion, Mr and Mrs Jones, entered, and
seated themselves at one of the tables.
The apartment was rather a large one, and
as I was seated in the corner of a box at
some distance from the entrance, they did
not at first observe me; and several words
caught my ear which awakened a strong
desire to hear more. That I might do so,
I instantly adopted a very common, but not
the less often very successful device. As
soon as the new-comers perceived me, they
whispered colloquy stopped abruptly; and
after a minute or so, the man said, looking
hard at me: "Good-day, sir; you have had
rather a long walk; and he glanced at my
dusty boots."

"My boots," I replied, inclining my left ear
with my hand in the manner of a natural
straw-tramp, "did you speak?"

"A dusty walk," he rejoined in a voice
that might have been heard in a hurricane
or across Fleet Street.

"One o'clock!" I replied, pulling out my
watch. "No; it wants a quarter yet."

"Deaf as the Monument," said Jones to
his companion. "All right."

The suspended dialogue was but partially
resumed.

"Do you think," said the woman, after the
lapse of about five minutes—"do you think
Owen and his family will go with us? I
hope not."

"Not he: I only asked him just for the
say-so of the thing. He is too chicken-
hearted for that, or for anything else that
requires pluck."

Finishing the spirits and water they had
ordered, they soon afterwards went out. I
followed.

As soon as we had gone about a hundred
paces from the house, I said: "Pray can
you tell me which is Mr Lloyd, the beach-
merchant's house?"

"Yes," replied the man, taking hold of my
arm and hallooing into my ear with a power
sufficient to really deafen one for life: "we
are going there to dine."

I nodded comprehension, and on we
journeyed. We were met at the door by
Owen Lloyd himself—a man in whose coun-
tenance guilelessness, even to simplicity,
seemed stamped by nature's own true hand.
So much, thought I, for the reliance to be
placed on physiognomy! I have brought
you a customer," said Mr Jones; "but he is
as deaf as a stone." I was courteously
invited in

will be received by Messrs. Long,
Co.

WANTED in each District
GOOD AGENTS for the
ROLLED IRON. L. BEULEAU
LIÈGE, BELGIUM. S. 11-1-2

(continued)

with Local,
News and
Subscrip
above

